OBNIRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY, Division with the LPHROH VALLEY RAILROAD in connection with the LPHROH Valley RAILROAD opened to Manch Chunk and Winter arrangements commencing for 19, 1855. Leave New York for Manch Chunk and intersection 19, 1855. A leave Rev North River at 7:00 a. m., for some ribe, at 7:00 and Sasten, at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 r. m., for Somerribe, at 7:00 and Sasten, at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 r. m. at 7:00 and 11 a. m., 3:15 and 4:00 p. m. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains of the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New John O. STERNS, Superintendent. a. m.

L'LUSHING RAILROAD.—The steambost ILUSHING RATEROAD.—The steambost ISLAMI CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at and 16 x m.; 1, 4 and 6 r. m. dasty, meeting and exchanges passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 28-1, which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Mosking by any of these trains, and return by the next or any meeting train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-- THE GREAT

from the Great West.

RATES EETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

Pract Class.—Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, (in) 30c. per 100 fb
boxes, Furs, Feathers, &c.

SECOND CLASS.—Books and Stationery, Dry
Goods, (in bales, Hardware, Leather,
Woel, &c.

Avrille, Barring, Bacon and

DALLY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DALLY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DEALPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7a a. m., and leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7a m. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 12 m. The MORNING With the Tailroads the seven Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. The MORT LINE Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. The NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 m. The shove lines comnect at Pittsburgh with the railroads the read of the state of the DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. - THREE

while and Giuchmati.
For further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this city.
Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and com-create route between the East and West.
Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned

in the West, or of R. B. DEAN, Agent, New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Raliroad Co.

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-ste.

Rew York, April 19, 1855.

HAARLEM OIL, at Wholesale and Retail-Warranted genuine. Put up for the Trade in quarter, half one gross packages. Also, genuine NEUREMBERG SALVE, for sale at the old stand, where both bare been kept for the last ninety years.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

SANDS'S SALT RHEUM REMEDY.—Sufferers of from Serorula, Cutaneous and Eruptive Diseases, should a ence resert to this valuable medicine, which will speedily release the worst symptoms of those distressing complaints, and is a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggiets, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE. THE GREATEST BEYLEAGE OF the AGE.

IW. GILLES & BROTHERS' celebrated DANDELION COFFEE is acknowledged to be equal to the finest old Mochae and the most effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Billousness, Decangement of the Liver, Nervousness, &c. W. GIL-HES & BRO., Nos. 278 and 237 Washington-st., importers of the Dandelion Reof, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated DANDELION COFFEE, put up in tin cans, with a fac simile of our signature on each wrapper, as a protection sgainet imposture. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st.

## Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS. COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.—

To the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, now holden at New-Bedford in and for the County of Bristol; ANTOINETTE NEWTON of Taunton, in said county, wife of John Henry Newton of Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Bleds and gives the Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to said John Henry Newton at Thursuland, in said Yerkshire, on the tweaty-fifth day of December A. D. Eighteen Hundred and forty-night, and hath always behaved toward him as a chaste and faithful wife; yet the said John Henry Newton, neglecting his marriage yows and duties, from the said day of their marriage up to the twenty-third day of April, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and forty-nine, treated your ithelant with eartene crueity, and grossly and wantonly neglected to provide for her suitable maintenance and support, and on the said twenty-third of April, A. D., 1849, the said John Henry Newton, without cause, turned your libelant out of doors, and time and from that time to the present has willfully and utterly deserted your libelant. And your libelant further represents that in Augnet or September, A. D. 1850, she left England with her stater's family and arrived in New-York on September twenty-fitth, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and fifty, and from their envision of the Tourton aforesaid on the fifteenth of November, A. D. 1850, where she has continued to reside with her father even since. And your libelant further represents that he did not remove to this common wealth, but solely because her maden made, and that she may be permitted to reside with her father even since. And your ilbelant further represents that he did not remove to this control of the state for the purpose of procuring a divored for the first of the purpose of procuring a divored for the first of the purpose of procuring a divored for the first of the purpose of procuring a divored for the first of the first of the purpose of procuring a divored this control of the first of the purpose of procuring a divored for the first of

this sixteenth of November, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and if the.

Bristol, as.—Supreme Judicial Court, November Term, A.
1830.—On the foregoing libel ordered that the libelant give itee to the libeler of the pendency of said libel, by causing streeted copy thereof, with this order thereof, to be publish in The New York Daily Tribune, a newspaper printed in Ne York, six weeks successively, the last publication to be six in The New York Daily Triodic, a technical on to be sixt york, six weeks successively, the last publication to be sixt days at least before the next Term of said Court, to be holden a Trunston in and for said County of Bristol on the seventh The day next siter the first Toesday of March next, that he man then and there appear and show came, if any he has, why the preyer of said liber should not be granted.

JAMES SPROAT, Clerk.

JAMES SPROAT, Clerk.

True copy of said libel and the order of the Court thereon.

JAMES SPROAT, Attest.

BASSETT & REED, Attorneys for Libelant.

d7 la6wF Taunton, Mass.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby eigen to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SMITH, late of the Gity of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with roughers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Young, Schultz & Co., No. 37 Ferry-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, Sept. 15, EDMUND M. YOUNG. EEDMUND M. YOUNG. Executors.

The County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. LENOIR, late of the City of New-York, decrared, to present the same with thereof, to the subscriber IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of sons having claims against JOHN B. LENOIR, late of the City
of New-York, deceased, to present the rame, with voucherthereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James W. Savaze,
counseion at law, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York
on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York,
2d day of August, 1855.

HENRY MIGEON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York notice is briefly given to all persons having claims against EUGENE LENGIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James W. Savase, somission at law, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February. 1850.

and lawsimf.

HENRY MIGEON, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY S. TERBELL. SUPREME COURT.—HENRY S. TERBELL, SWILLIAM S. JENNINGS and ANDREW J. MILLIAM S. JENNINGS and ANDREW J. MILLIAM S. JENNINGS and ANDREW J. MILLIAM PAUGH against HENRY M. WOOD.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summened and required to answer the complain in this action, which was, on the 25th day of November, 1833, filled in the office of the Cirty of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of said city, and to serve a capy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wallet., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summents on you, exclusive of the day of such service of this summents on you, exclusive of the day of such service is and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afforesaid, the plaintifie in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and intery-nine dellars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, beside the costs of this action.—Dated November 28, 1835.

[Sellwitz Collins of New-

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-Suprement of New-Summons for money demand on contract—To Defendant You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the other of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at City Hall, New-York, November 15, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summans on you. Exclusive of the day of such service, and it you fail to answer the said complaint within the time storessid, the practitif will take judgment for the sum of #2.187 50, with interest on \$1.765 (part of said principal sum) from January 9, 1850, and on \$1.765 (part of said principal sum) from January 9, 1850, and on \$1.765 (part of said principal sum) from the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, beside the coats of this action.—Dated Nov. 19, 1850.

Jed Jawew F. E. R. BOGARDUS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK -By the Grace of God Free and Independent -To all persons interested in the estate of PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, lete of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditor, some interested in the estate of PAPRICK MCLAUGHLIN little of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of site, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are here by cited and required, personally to be and appear before our currence of the Country of New York, at his efficient the City of New York, on the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the force Surrogate of the County of New York, at his efficient the City of Rew York, on the 21st day of May next, at I in clock in the forescool of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of necessories of THOMAS C. ACTON, has Adhle secount of proceedings of THOMAS C. ACTON, has Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said decreased in testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunito affixed. Witness, ALEX-ANDER W. BRADFORD, see, Surrogate of our said lb.s. [County at the City of New York, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight handred and fifty-five.

A. W. BRADFORD, Sarrogate.

OFFICE ADDISON H. CHILD. JOHN ROMBEL, ir., and WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED. GEERGE H. POUTS. ADDISON H. CHILD. JOHN ROMBEL, ir., and WILLIAM G. AUDENRIED against HUGH WARD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com.not served).—To the Defendant.—You are berefly summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your naswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such services and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and one dollars, with interest from the 25th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, beside the cost of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1855.

N. COMSTOCK, ir., Plaintiffs' Autorney, No. 19 William-st. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hell in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1855.

did lawsers.

on the 13th day of December, 1855.
d14 law6wF N. COMSTOCK, jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—
To all persons interested in the estate of HENRY HAVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting; You and each of you, are hereby clied and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February next, at cleven o'clock in the foreneon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of WILLIAM S. FOND, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seni of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunto siffixed. Witness, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, it. s. jesquire. Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and fifty-six.

Jalawiw F. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

SQUIER'S CENTRAL AMERICA.

TES ON CENTRAL AMERICA; PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF HONDERAS AND ST. SALVADOR, AND THE PROPOSED HONDERAS INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY. By E. G. SQUIER. Evo., pp. 387. Harper & Brothers. We have already had occasion to bestow some censure, in another portion of our columns, upon certain doctrines zealously maintained in this book. It sets out with a physiclogical argument, of which the logical effect is to justify the exclusive. jealous, domineering and despotic policy pursued by the Spanish during their three hundred years' possession of Central America, but which, on the part of Mr. Squier, has for its more immediate object to bring forward a pseudo-scientific argumentative basis for the reconquest and reoccupation of that country by fresh hordes of North American

This doctrine taints more or less the whole book. Still there is a fair quantity of good, sound meat to be found in it; for, beside his theory, the author gives us a quantity of valuable and interesting facts-Fact, rather than Theory, being his proper province-and facts, in this particular case, the more valuable, since, to minds not prepossessed, and capable of drawing logical inferences, they must furnish a complete answer to his fillibustering theories.

Mr. Squier is already well known as the author of a previous work on Nicaragua, including a reconnoissance of the proposed route for an interoceanic ship-canal by the River San Juan and the Lake Nicaragua. But that route has proved impracticable, except at a most enormous expense; and the same seems to be the case, so far as they have yet been explored, with all the other suggested routes for a ship-canal.

The proposed Tehuantepec railroad, which at one time claimed so much of public attention, has been found on survey not to offer the essential advantage of a good and safe barbor on either ocean: and the same capital deficiency diminishes to a great degree the value and usefulness of the already completed Panama Railroad.

It is the chief object of Mr. Squier's present work to draw attention to another railroad route, across Honduras from Omoa on the southern shore of the Bay of Honduras to the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side. This route, according to Mr. Squier, in point of length over land and of nearness by sea to the Atlantic and Pacific ports proposed to be connected by it, compares well with the Tehuantepec route. It runs all the way in a natural valley along the course of two interlocking rivers, and has the advantage, at both terminations. of excellent natural harbors-that of the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side being unsurpassed, and the natural site, as Mr. Squier thinks, of a great commercial city.

The book opens with a general account of Central America in three chapters. It is this part in which is broached the objectionable theory of the right, and indeed of a sort of philosophical necessity, on the part of the whites, to occupy the country, and either to exterminate its two million of Indian or half-breed inhabitants or to reduce them to slavery. How completely deluded Mr. Squier is on this topic is evident from his attempt to bolster up his theory by the result of emancipation in Jamaica, as to which he states the following pretended facts with all the customary positiveness of those who substitute in the place of observation their a priori conclusions as to what ought to be. We quote from page 57:

In Jamaica savage Nature is just resuming her do-minion over deserted plantations, and the woods begin to swarm with half-naked negroes living upon the in-digenous fruits of the soil, and already scarcely one de-gree removed from their original barbarism in Africa.

Now we beg leave to assure Mr. Squier from the best of evidence that the two most striking points of difference between black men in the English Colonies as slaves and those sam black men as freemen, are-that whereas, except on Sundays, they used to go almost naked now they are decently clothed at all time (except that occasionally for the sake of convenience they may partially follow. Virgil's advice to plow and sow naked) and that instead of living almost exclusively on native provisions eked out by a quantity of imported Indian meal and black peasthey are now large consumers of American flour. Of these facts, both as to clothing and food, Mr. Squier may find abundant evidence by examining the custom-house entries of imports for the last thirty or forty years of the Island of Jamaica itself. If these facts can be made the proofs of barbarism and degeneracy on the part of the blacks, Mr. Squier will take occasion, we hope, in his next book, to

After this general introduction follows, in ten chapters, a particular description of the Republic of Honduras. The Sambos, or Mosquitos, described in the twelfth chapter, who are a cross of the Indian and negro, with acconsiderable intermixture of English blood, seem by their vices, degeneracy and diminution of numbers, to afford some color to Mr. Squier's favorite doctrine of the special depravity of mixed races, and their incharges are pending.

capacity to propagate themselves. But in the very same chapter he gives us an account of the Caribe, another cross of the Indian and negroinvoluntary emigrants within the last sixty years from St. Vincents to Honduras-who, by their good qualities and rapid increase of numbers. afford a perfect contrast to the Mosquitos. Of this interesting people-who were only compelled by the English to abandon their homes in St. Vincent after a desperate and bloody resistance, which ended in their deportation in 1796 to Honduras-Mr. Squier copies from Young, an Englishman who resided among them, the following curious

They are peaceable, friendly, ingenious, and industrious. They are noted for their fondness for dress, wearing red bands around their waists to imitate sashes, straw hats knowingly turned up, clean white shirts and frocks, long and tight trowsers, and, with umbrella or cane in hand, have an air of great satisfacshirts and frocks, long and tight trowsers, and, with umbrella or cane in hand, have an air of great satisfaction with themselves. The Carib women are fond of ornamenting their persons with colored beads strung in various forms. When bringing the products of their plantations for sale, they appear dressed in calico bodices and dively-patterned skirts, with handker-chiefs tied around their heads and suffered to fall negligently behind.

The Caribs cannot be considered a handsome race, but they are hardy and athletic. The difference in their golor is remarkable, some being coal-black, and others nearly as yellow as saftion. They are scrupniously clean, and have a great aptitude for acquiring languages, most of them being able to talk in Carib, Spanish, and English; some even add Creole French and Mosquito.

Polygamy is general among them, some of them having as many as three or four wives, but the husband is compelled to have a separate house and plantation for each, and, if he make one a present, he must make the others one of the same value; and he must also divide his time equally among them—a week with one, a week with another, and so on. When a Carib takes a wife, he fells a plantation and builds a house; the wife then takes the management, and he becomes a gentleman at large until the following year, when another plantation has to be cleared. The wife attends these plantations with great care, perseverance, and skill, and, in the course of twelve or fifteen months, has every description of bread-kind in use among them; and as the products are entirely her own, she only another plantation has to be cleared. The wife attends these plantations with great care, perseverance, and skill, and, in the course of twelve or fitteen months, has every description of bread-kind in use among them; and, as the products are entirely her own, she only keeps sufficient at home for her husband and family, and disposes of the rest to purchase clothes and other necessaries. Just before Christmas, the women engage several creers, freight them with rice, beams, yams, plantains, &c., for Truxillo and Balize, and hire their husbands and others as sailors. It is the custom, when a woman cannot do all the work required on a plantation, for her to hire her husband and pay him two dollars per week. The women travel considerable distances to their plantations, and carry their productions in a kind of wicker-basket. I have known them walk from far beyond Menkey-apple town to Fort Wellington, a distance of forty miles, to exchange their baskets of provisions for salt, calico, &c. Men accompany them on their trading excursions, but never, by any chance, carry the burdens, thinking it far beneath them. In the dry seasons, the women collect firewood, which they stack in sheltered places, to be ready for the wet norths. Industry and forethought are peculiar traits of character in Carib women, consequently they easily surround themselves with necessaries and comforts. The men can hew and plant, hunt and fish, erect a comfortable house, build a good boat, make the sails, &c. Some are capital tailors, and others are good carpenters, altogether, there cannot be a more useful body of men. They often go to the various malogany works around Roman River, Limas River, Truxillo, or Balize, and hire themselves as mahogany cutters, for which, by their strength and activity, they are well fitted. They hire, for five or six months, sometimes longer, for eight to twelve dollars per month and rations. I have known some Caribs of superior manual power, and who understood the whole routine of mahogany-cutting, obtain as much as f

strong as to occasion and symptoms to those unaccustemed to its use.

The Carib houses are all exceedingly well built, the posts being of iron-wood, subah, &c.; the rafters and beams of Santa Maria; the thatch, swallow-tail or cahoon, and wattled with cabbage hoards; they have apertures made for windows, with shutters, which are closed in the evening with much care, to prevent the admission of the land wind. The Carib houses being open to the sea breeze, and always closed against the land wind, is no doubt the main reason of the healthiness of their towns. Much, however, is attributable to their cleanliness and the plenty in which they live.

The old people are supported by their sons or other relatives, and are treated and spoken of with much respect—the children seeming to vie with each other in testifying their affection. At every Carib town numerous pigs and fowls, belonging to the women, are indiscriminately running about. These hogs, when fattened, are sent to Truxillo and other places for sale.

A sketch of the route of the proposed Railroad

A sketch of the route of the proposed Railroad forms the subject of Mr. Squier's fourteenth chapter. The two next chapters contain an account of the Republic of San Salvador, the smallest but most densely populated and most flourishing of the Central American States, and the account of which as given by Mr. Squier himself, affords a complete refutation of his doctrine that the Central American population is incapable of taking care of itself.

Among the miscellaneous notes with which the work concludes is one on the Mosquito shore, and another on "the Bay Islands," the recent erection of which into a British colony is one of the points in controversy between us and the English, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The right of Honduras to these islands, and indeed to the Mosquito shore, is argued by Mr. Squier with a warmth of indignation against British encroachments not very consistent with his favorite project of a general occupation of the whole of Central America by a grand fillibustering expedition from the United States.

On the whole, the publication of this book is seasonable; and in spite of our objections to some of its theories and objects, we accept it as a valuable contribution toward the knowledge of the little-known regions of which it treats, and as to which a special interest and curiosity are excited by current political events.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Deer-Slayer. By J. Fenimore Cooper. 12mo., pp. 513.

Stringer & Townsend.

The History of England. By Thomas Babington Macanlay.

Vols 5 and 4. 12mo., pp. 699. Harper & Brothers.

Jackson and New-Orleans. By Alexander Walker. 12mo., pp.

411. J. C. Derby. the Red Men. By J. R. Orton. 12mo. pp. 402.

e saine.
Captain Nathan Hale. By T. W. Stuart. 12mo., pp. 230.
ttfurd: F. A. Brown. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
of the Golden Age. By Thomas L. Harris. 12mo., pp.
Partridge & Brittan.
Examinations of Certain Supernaturalisms of the BiNo. I. 12mo., pp. 33. C. Blanchard.

MAMMOTH LOVE LETTER .- A New-England gentleman in California, who corresponds with a young lady of this city, sent to his friend a letter, which arrived in the mails of the George Law, on the 28th ult., and which comprises one hundred and forty-six pages of letter paper! [Fall River News, Jan. 10.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN .- Advices from Cape Haytien, to Dec. 20, state that nearly the whole male population had been marched off to join Soulouque's army, which was reported to be 30,000 strong, and to be marching against St. Jago. The edict of the Emperor marching against St. Jago. The edited of the Emper-discontinuing the criting of malogany, was strictly enforced. Nearly all shipped heretofore had been cut from Government lands without permission. The quantity on hand was trifling, and the article would shortly disappear from the list of exports. Trade was almost at a stand, few persons being left to transact largering the courts not only the best business. In some of the ports, not only the best clerks, but many of the native merchants, had been forced into the army of invasion.

CHARGE OF SEPECTION AGAINST & BISHOP .- The CHARGE OF SETUCTION AGAINST A BISHOP.—Inc.
Cincumnati Sun says, that for some time past charges
of reduction have been under investigation against
Bishop Hamiin of that district. The Sun says that
this affair provises to grow into open rupture between
that pertion of the church who believe the Bishop linecat and those who support the Rev. Mr. Harlan, who

## POPULATION OF NEW-YORK

A preliminary report on the Census of the State of New-York, prepared by the Hon. Ettas W. LEAVES-WORTH, late Secretary of State, was presented to the Senate at Albany on Wednesday last. This report is esigned for the use of the Legislature in reappointing Members of the Senate and Assembly, and comises the total population of each town and ward, with the increase or decrease since the census of 1845, upon which the present Assembly and Senatorial Districts were formed; the number of voters, native and paturalized, aliens and persons of color not taxed, and the number upon which representation is based.

The arrangement of the statistics of agriculture manufactures, &c., are being prepared for publication as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The present population of the State, as appears from the Report before us, is 3,470,059—being an increase of 372,666 since 1850, and of \$65,564 since 1845. This population is distributed among 910 towns and thirteen cities—the latter being subdivided into 116 wards. Below we

cot STIES	Total population.	Bicrese suce 1845.	VOTERS.			inter Sect	er, de
			Kative.	Naturalized.	Abrus.	Colored person	Total summing all colored pa
Albeny	103,681	26,415	12,434	613	2,092		40,788
Alleg 61.5 Broome	42,910 96,650	10,568	7,760	5/22	2.656	7551	34,729
Cettarangue	41,465	11.09(4)	8.012	616	2,645	62	36,723
Cayuga	53,571	3,906	10,336	25.50	4,863 4,795	220	47,47g. 48,545
Chemungue	53,300	9.546	5.432	4.27 378	1,991	295	25,002
Chemango.	89.965	15	6/322	378		112	38,826
Clinton	42,492	11,204	4,464	1,910	5,404	1,608	33,965
Columbia	44.391	2,415	11,7547	765 287	3,966	13	25,65
Delaware	24,375	2,750	8,777	987	1,532	1513	37,066
Dutchess	60 635	0.0111	14.3794	1.464	6.861		52,32
Erie	132,407	53,656	4,857	9,349	2,994	587	94,47 25,49
Franklin	21,539	6,785	3,385	1.077	42.7344	4	21,734
Fulton	23,284	4.765	4.001	\$6.5	1,559	105	21.620
Generet	R4. 5.2-5	29 (200)	5.835	491	4,107 1,522		26,916
Greene	31 137	920	6,461 522	77	168	4	2,371
Hamilton	38,306		4.6.4	60+	168 9,955 5,377	80	34,551
Jefferson	65,420	421	12,770	1,336	5,377	139	59,904
Kinge	216,335	3,001	18,277	14,350	65,536 2,751	3,526	147,293 22,454
Lewis	25,239	5,849	7,173	1,223	4,329	134	33,410
Madison.	37,943 43,788	2,701	9,316	6.56	3,232	238	40.217
Monroe	96,324	25,425	12.576	4,696	22.837	262	73,225 27,858
Montgom'ry	30,808	1,105	6,111	675	2,686 232,678	10.807	396,3-5
New-York	629,810	258,587 13,732	6,354	1,763	10,327	317	37 633
Oneida	48,626	22,973	15.272	D.817 4	18.4721	443	22,634
Onendaga	86,924	15,400	13,915	3,018	13,549 4,757	3461	72,745 37,769
Ontario	42,672	8,641	8,323 9,994	1,367	7,955	1,635	21,000
Orleans	28,435	2,590	3,105	590	3,818	43	21,579
Oswego	69,398	20,953	5,105 12,756	2,033	7,372	215	61,811
Otrego	49,735	3774	11,603	574 231	1,640	150	47,937 12,606
Putusm	13,934	14,417	6.614	1,573	5,618		35,110
Rensselaer.	46,466 79,234	16 295	11.622	3,311	14,921	2,53H 717	63,530
Richmond	21,389	16,295 7,716 5,770	4.991	1,354	5,078	\$117 \$03	15,024
Rockland	19,511	5,770	5,093 11,615	427 2,369	3,457 9,915	86	15,631
St. La'rence Saratoga	74,977 49,379	7 (402	9,546	1,631	5,748	539	43,092
Schenect'dy	1.12	7.942 2.942	3,133	657	2.943	180	16,419
Schoharie	33,519 18,777	1,001	7,153 4,190	223	874 587	391 40	32,254 18,150
Schuyler	25,358	1,450 596	4,945	450	2,153	77	21,128
Seneca	67,965	11,296	13,119	1,032	3,005	261	59,099
Suffolk	41,066	6.327	7.472	467	3,083	1,765	36,218
Sullivation	29,497	10,760	4,681	1,646 295	3,606	94	25,787
Tioge	26,967 31,516	4,506	7.144	312	1.160	158	30,198
Tompkins Ulster	67,936	19,029	11,234	1.465	9,487	1,119	57,530
Warren	19,669	4.75 M	11,234 3,787 8,348	378	1,643	166	17,989
Washingt'ti	44,405	3,051 4,245		1,007	4,767	180	41.813
Wayne Westchest'r		33.254	111.178	5,007	16,741	1,589	62,357
Wyoming.	\$2,148	1.456	6,136	928	2,827	28 42	23,433
27.2	19,812				942	1015	10,828
Total pop Native and I ored person and colored Decrease.	PACKED IN	3,470,60 red Vot red, 36,1 s,2,797,4	99; In ers. 51 23; To 16.	6,745; tal nun	Aliens, aber, de	632,75 ducting	Aliens

The following table comprises the cities and towns in the State having a population of 5,000 and upward, and exhibits, also, the increase or decrease of each during the last decade:

Plattsburg .. Hudson.
East and Fishkill.
Poughkeepsie....
Buffalo.
Malone....

# CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

The returns of the State Census are all in except from one county (Jackson), and the result will be so little varied by those of that county that we may say that the Census is now complete. Leaving out the population of Jackson County in 1830 (5,862), the entire population of the State at the time of taking the Census was 1,292,917; adding that, 1,292,779—so that if the increase in Jackson County since 1850 has been only 1,221, the round number of 1,300,002—our first activate of the population of the State—is made out. estimate of the population of the State—is made out. Since the Census was taken, however, from 20,000 to 30,000 have been added to our population, supposing the rate of increase to have been equal to that of the last five years.

We subjoin a table of all the counties in the State

1855, 1850

in a table of all the countries

1855. 1850. Counties.
34.311 26.568 Locan.
29.7 2.484 McDonough.
7.511 6.144 McHenry.
10.954 7.952 McCountries.
7.946 7.952 McCountries.
10.568 8.841 McCountries.
10.568 8.841 McCountries.
10.568 8.841 McCountries.
10.568 9.846 Marion.
10.565 7.849 McCountries.
10.565 7.849 McCountries.
10.565 7.849 McCountries.
10.565 9.352 McCountries.
10.565 9. .17,409 12,3 31,5% 20,4 .10,139 6,7 7.606 4.299 Mercer.
6.825 5.195 Moutoe
14.937 9.335 Montyoue
103.900 43.355 Morgan.
103.90 43.355 Morgan.
103.90 3.718 Ogle.
13.630 7.940 Peoria.
13.630 7.940 Peoria.
13.630 7.940 Peixt.
13.920 10.692 Pixe.
4.596 5.344 Pope.
6.29 9.799 Pulsaki
9.602 8.755 Pulsaki
9.602 8.755 Pulsaki
7.162 5.831 Randolph
7.368 22.366 Richland
6.723 5.444 Rock Island 5,892 12,420 St. Clair. 7.212 6.062 Sangamon 2,155 14,652 Schuyler... 3,930 2,887 Scott. 7,128 4,812 Shelby.... cark 6,788 4,149 Stephenson 6,842 3,290 Urion . . . . 15,833 . 6,253 .12,209 24 104 18,664 Warren ... 6 346 4,114 Washington 28,663 16,763 Wayne ... 10.140 White. 10.145 7.750 Whiteside. 22.347 13.279 Will. 17.530 14.236 Williamson

TO MISTAREN FRIENDS AND DE-CLARED FOES.

H. J. signify one who ought to know something of Fourier, and ought to be capable of gathering the true sense of Comte, but I confess that I cannot discover from your letters published in THE TRIBUSE of Sept. 22 and Oct. 9 that you have seized the true spirit of either of those writers on Sociology. On the conary, I do not hesitate to state at once and distinctly that the arguments produced in those letters exhibit a profound ignorance of the spirit of both. And here let me premise that as subjects of high inter st cannot be treated without a certain warmth, and that among such subjects Sociology is the highest, I shall occasionally perhaps hit hard, but it will always be the arguments not the person-and prepared to receive hard hits in return with cheerfulness-in the name of Association against Incoherency with all its attendant vices and evils, I recall the war-cry of a celebrated predecessor of mine at Citebux: "Slay all; God will save his own."

I open my attack upon the following extract from

your letter of Sept. 8 (TRIBUSE of Oct. 9): your letter of Sept. 8 (TRIBUNE of Oct. 9):

"Counte takes no deeper view of the origin of society than the ordinary Socialist. They are, indeed, both alike destinate of the stightest insight into the constitution of society. If the socialist sale view an ingenious and striking aperen of nature Social Harmonies, this after all is only dealing with the visible form of society, and affords no glimpse of its interior constitution. The question for this time is. What constitutes society, of holds it together? What guarantee have we that it shall not perifu! When we say what constitutes society, of holds it together?—What guarantee have we that it shall not perifu! When we say what constitutes the body, or gives it permanence—no can would suppose that he answered the question by enumerating ever so learnedly the various members and organized the body. Those things are all taken for granted in the broky and when you say human body you implicitly say them. The soil alone constitutes the body, of holds it together, so that the moment the soil I withdrawn the body falls into dissolution. So when you say human society, you implicitly say all the harmonies which are possibly involved in the relations of unant to man. And what you want to know is, what gives being to these harmonies—what gives them permanence—what pre-

Allowing, Sir, for the present that Comte does not answer these questions, were you "in a pleasant dream between sleep and wakings when you read Fourier, that you cannot answer them from him !

Do you designate Fourier as an "ordinary Socialist," or as destitute of the slightest insight into the constitu-

tion of society !
Your first question is, what constitutes Society, and what holds it together?

Fourier replies in every page "Passional Attraction" is the mainspring of Society and holds it together. What guarantee have we that Society shall not perish !

Fourier replies: The guarantee of the persistence of

Passional Attraction since man was man.

And Fourier, agreeing with you, that "the soul alone constitutes the body and holds it together," pronounces Passional Attraction to be the soul of the so-cial body, and "that the moment that soul should be

withdrawn the social body must fall into dissolution." But when you say that Human Society implies all the harmonies which are possible in the relations of man to man, Fourier says no-not all the harmonies but only those harmonies which belong to its progress ive stages of development. The highest or pivotal stage of development alone, involves all the harmonies belonging to the relations of man and man.

And if you further desire to know "what gives be-"ing to these harmonies," he replies, Passional Attrac-tion gives them being. What gives them perma nence? [Everduring Passional Attraction gives them nence? [Everduring Passional Attraction gives them permanence.] What prevents their turning into a mere illusion of the heart, and thus leaving us more wretched in the end than we had been in the beginning? Passional Attraction, he replies, is no illusion—if it be illusion, then all is illusion; and where Passional Attraction has full play there can be no wretchedness, whether at the beginning or in the end—its beginning is the spring-tide of Wish, its end is the full flood of Accomplishment.

And now Sir for another defect in your cuirass.

gining is the spring-fide of Wish, its end is the full flood of Accomplishment.

And now, Sir, for another defect in your cuirass.

"The starting point of Socialism" you say (letter 22d Sept.) "is the goodness of Human Nature."

Denned, Sir, in toto; that is not the starting point of Fourier. Forces of whatever kind, whether Passional or physical, are not absolutely good or bad, but only relatively so, viz: according to their statical conditions or their conditions of dynamical action.

Does the Socialist say that the mountain torrent is good which sweeps away his hearth and his homestead? Does he say that the lightning which shatters his roof-tree—that the hurricane which uproots his promise of a harvest—are "good."

If not, neither does he say that the human nature of incoherent society—a nature which robs, nurders, violates and treads under foot all the best a-pirations of heart and head—is "good."

No. Sir; the starting point of Socialism is the latent No, Sir, the starting point of Socialism is the latent convergency of human nature—its starting point is that the passional attractions of men are good "conditionally" just as the devastating meantain torrent may be conditionally collected and distributed to fertilize and to give forth its strength for the works of man—just as lightning will conditionally carry his messages of fellowship and affection—just as the germs" of the hurricane may conditionally be evolved to the freshening and purifying breeze

But, supposing even the goodness of human nature were the starting point of Socialism, such starting-point would not necessarily imply the denial of the Fall of Man—for had not your ideas of Socialism been begotten "twixt that sleeping and waking" which Shakespeare attributes to the fondness which proceed by rule and measure—if you had true arder for twith by rule and measure—if you had true ardor for truth, however illegitimate such ardor might appear to the dunces of incoherency, you would have read in Fourier that he admits the Fall of Man—that he puts down Edenism as the first stage of human existence, from which man fell, as the infant and child fell from the un-fruitfulness of ignorance and innocence, upon the paths

of knowledge and virtue.

And which the nobler destiny, I ask? What the destiny most fitted to the highest aspirations of man? To tread softly along the velvety beds of flowers amid the inscious fall of fruit and the warblings of birds of para-disc-or to be sent forth to conquer and to subdue the Earth for the purposes of Heaven—to be sent forth to affront its perils and its pains—tostrike out knowledge, fortitude and success from the rock, and from the wave, at the cost of toil and of blood?

If the cost of toil and of blood?

If your reply is that such an interpretation of the fall f Man violates your religious instinct, Socialism, I reort, is of sterner and more hardy mold; it welcomes he sharp struggle and the foot sore road, when evil has

he sharp struggle and the foot sore road, whenever has one wrestled with and good is the prize.

Again, passing on to your definition of Society. Society, you say, "is neither more nor less than the fellowship on equality of man with man—not by any means the natural fellowship, but the scientific fellowship, the fellowship which is exclusively the outgrowth of history instead of its starting point." Granted the fellowship, I reply, but denied that the starting point is conviced.

Granted the fellowship, I reply, but denied that equality is its equivalent.

The Fellowship of man with man is fourfold. There are the Minor Fellowships of Ambition and Friendship, and the Major Fellowships of Love and Familism. And of these four Fellowships only one is a fellowship of equality, the fellowship, viz: of Friendship.

The fellowship of Ambition is not a fellowship of lowship of equality, the fellowship, viz: of Friendship.

The fellowship of Ambition is not a fellowship of equality. The devotion of the great Captain to his Soldiers, as the devotion of his Soldiers to him, is not a fellowship or devotional affection generated by Equality, but a fellowship generated by the sense of superior responsibility and superior range of affection on the part of the great leader, and by its necessary on the part of the great leader, and by a necessary reaction on the part of his followers. Such a Fellow-ship does not exclude that of friendship, the great Cap-tain and Comrade are frequently, nay generally com-pounded, but if we reason correctly on Social Phe-nomena, we must in all cases distinguish the elements

f the compound. Neither is the Fellowship of Love a Fellowship. Neither is the Fellowan to his mistress. He kieses her footsteps, and lays his whole soul with its plannings and prospects at her feet. A Hercules plies the distaff, and an Anthony thinks the world wall lost

in exchange for a smile.

And when the deting mother follows her child step by step, led by its smile and dictated by its wailing—watchful by night and tolling by day to prevent its wants and to satisfy its caprices—where is the Equality of Fellowship? Nowhere—but Despotism on the part of the child and self-ahandonment on the part of

the mother.

Fellowship, therefore, is not a simple term as you would handle it. Sir, but a compound term which must would handle it. Sir. but a compound term which must be analyzed to be argued upon and it is the almost entire absence of analysis and correct synthesis on your part which leads you to continue "that society is "not by any means the Natural Fellowship but the "Scientific Fellowship, the Fellowship which is ex-clusively the outgrowth of history instead of its "starting point."

Why, Sir. if society is not by any means Natural Fellowship, pray tell me what was the Fellowship of

Fellowship, pray tell me what was the Fellowship of Adam and Eve? What was the Fellowship of the

Adamite family after the fall?

Had our first parents no social intercourse? Did remains unexpended.

they and their immediate descendants hold no intercourse of Fellowship? And if these our traditional progenitors did hold social intercourse both within and without the gates of Paradise, pray explain to the world the degree of its Science.

And if you find any difficulty about this, pray explain to the world, and to the believers in biblical revelation more especially, how Adam and Eve, Cam and Abel, and the rest of the Adamite family, could hold social intercourse, and yet that social intercourse be not the "starting point of History!"

"Surely." you continue, "if Human Pellowship "had been an outgrowth of Human Nature, we should "have seen before this time some irrepressible exhibitions have been from the beginning of the world—the purblind alone can question the fact. The fellowships of Ambition, of Friendship, of Love, and of Familism exhibit themselves along the whole course of history, mingling and swelling into the social wave—now reflecting silently and hopefully the Light of gladness and of Heaven—and now again surging visiently against the darknesses of Superstition and of Hell.

And you, Sir, notwithstanding the many, many tales of "love and of sorrow" with which the history of

And you, Sir, notwithstanding the many, many tales

And you, Sir, notwithstanding the many, many tales of "love and of sorrow" with which the history of man is upplete—you dare write that "no man ever "performed an act of love to his brother without an "implication of the sense of duty, or, which is the same thing, a recognition of some superior obligation to that of his nature."

If you had written "sense of duty" by itself, I might have understood; for a sense of duty is but the responsibility of the lower to the higher affections, the higher being as natural as the lower. But since you write that the sense of duty and a recognition of some superior obligation to that of our nature is one and the same thing, I ask you simply this: Did you ever love father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or child? Did you ever perform an act of love toward them! If you did, was it because of natural affection on your part, or because of the recognition of some superior obligation?

And should you, perchance, in support of your

bligation?

And should you, perchance, in support of your And should you, perchance, in support of your thesis, reply that you neither have nor ever had any natural affection. I for one shall be happy that you continue in the ranks of Incoherency and Selfatiness; the ranks of Socialism could never receive you, for Socialism is naught else than natural affection shaking and wrenching asunder the chains of unnatural obli-

gation.

My allotted space is filled for the present; but my next will probably summon you to the bar of Comte to answer for insufficient apprehension and thorough misquotation.

ARTHUR YOUNG. pisquotation.

Phalanz, November 18, 1835.

### MARINE AFFAIRS.

BRIG ASHORE AT BARNEGAT .- We learn by a let ter, dated 5th inst., to Elwood Walter, esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, that the Norwegian brig Kong Thrym, Capt. Faavig, from Rochelle for this port, with a large cargo of brandies, wines, &c., went ashere on the night of the 4th inst. on Barnegat Sheals. The crew came off in the launch on the 5th. She was not leaking, and it was expected would be got off without much damage.

A SHIP AND SCHOONER STRANDED ON FIRE ISLAND. -It was reported last evening to the Board of Underwriters by their messenger from Fire Island, that a large ship (name not known) ran ashore at Fire Island Light on the night of Wednesday, 9th inst., after dark. Also, at about the same time, a small schooner, apparently a pilot-boat, went ashore at Fire Island Bar. The schooner was in a bad situation, and the sea breaking entirely over her. It is feared that all hands on the schooner perished. The bay was partly frozen over, so as to prevent communication from the shore. It will probably be sufficiently frozen that morning (11th) to admit of walking off to the vessels. The Underwriters have made arrangements to send steam-tugs, lighters and all necessary assistance immediately. The vessels are expected to be brought here

THE SHIP KATHAY .- Capt. Hennesy of steamture Achilles, came up from the lower bay last night, and reports the ship Kathay as lying on her bilt, a, and completely encased in ice on the windward side. The steaming Leviathan is in attendance on her, and will get her off the first favorable opportunity.

We published yesterday a verdict rendered by a Coroner's Jury on the body of one Peter Martin. The verdict was "Death by pneumonia, owing to exposure "while at the boarding-house of C. Rau & Co., No. 24 "Greenwich street," and censured the proprietors of that house for entrapping poor emigrants into such miscrable, unsheltered because of the proper authorities to these outrages committed on poor emigrants.

In relation to this matter, we are requested to pub-

In relation to this matter, we are requested to publish the following affidavits:

City and County of New York, st.—Samuel Rethachid and Thomas Wallace, policemen attached to the Emigrant Department of the Mayor's Office, being duly aworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they were ordered, on the morting of the Hebrary of January, 1856, to No. 23 Greenwich street, to investigate the accommodations of said house, which is kept by our carl Ran as an enigrant bearding-house; and deponents further say that they found eald place furnished with all accommodations of the Department to which these deponents are attached, and that the arrangements in said house are as good and comfortable as they can be found in any other emigrant bearding-house; and deponents further say, that they especially were ordered to investigate the condition of a certain room in which, as it was reported in the public prints, one Peter Martin had suffered by exposure so much that he died in consequence of such exposure, and that they found said room to be a large, and sufficient feather bedding, and that the windows and beds were secured and solid, so as to prevent any draught of air or water; and deponents further say that, upon inquiry, those deponents were informed by the boarders then ledging in said house that they were satisfied with the board and lodgings furnished for them; and deponents further say nauch.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1956.

ALEX, MING, Com. Doeds.

This is to testify that the above is a true copy of an athidavit that he since and and one had not and one of that no water and and solid the above is a true copy of an athidavit taken sinced and every to in my presence, and day that no

ALEX MING, Uma. Boods.

This is to testify that the above is a true copy of an affidavit taken, signed and sworn to in my presence, and also that no complaint of any notice has been entered in the books of the Mayor's office against the said Rau. LUDWIG SEMLER, In charge of the Emigrant Department.

Emigrant Department of the Mayor's Office, Jan. 10, 1856.

City and County of New York, st.—Anna Maria Workmelsto Maria E. Zimmer, Mathias Boos and Nikolaus Neumann, resis Maria E. Zimmer, Mathias Boos and Nikolaus Neumann, residing at No. 24 Greenwich street, being duly swern, depose and say, each for himself, that they are emigrants from Germany, and that they arrived in this port on or about the 28th say of December, 1855, passengers on board the Ontario from Liverpool; and dependents further say that they and thirteen other and, each for himself, that they are emigrants from Uermany, and that they arrived in this post on or about the 20th day of December, 1855, peasengers on board the Ontario from Liverpool; and dependent further say that they and thirdeen other posetngers of said Ontario took board in the emigrant boarding-house of one Carl Rau, No. 21 Greenwich street, and among said passengers was one Peter Martin and his facely, consisting of three persons, and that said Martin was sickly during the whole voyace, and that he arrived in this port so sick that he had to be carried up stairs to the boarding-house above named; and deponents further say that they and five others roomed in the easne from with said Martin, so that there were elseping fen persons in the ten bede which the said room contained; and deponents further say that the room is good and secured against wind and weather, and that the beds are good and comfortable, being all feather besie; and deponents further as good and confortable, being all feather besie; and deponents further as a time said Martin, being sick, was furnished with a separate bed and five pieces of feather coverings, and that he, during his stay in, said place, never complained about being uncomfortable or coldly located; and deponents further say that the keeper of said boarding-house. Mr. Garl Ran, on several times tried to personate tho family of Martin to remove the sick man to the Hospital, but that they all wished him to stay, believing he swould be better of in the house of said Rau than in a hospital; and deponents further eavy that after eleven days, on or about the 7th list, each dense of his brother-in-law, and that, on their departure, all of them, and especially the wife of said Martin, behaved very thankful toward Mr. Ran for the kind treatment which they are well satisfied with the board and accommodations in the boarding-house of the said Rau.

ANNA MARIA ZIMMER,

MARILA ZIMMER,

MAR

This is to testify that the above is a true copy of an affiliavit

this is to testify that the above is a tree copy of an affelt taken, signed and sworn to in my presence, and sice that complaint of any notice has been entered in the books of Mayor's Office against the said Ran. LUDWIG SEMLER, in charge of the Emigrant Department of the Mayor's Office, Jan. 10, 1856. A wag in Detroit has been taking liberties with the

A wag in Defroit has been taking inbertues who has reputation of the Pontiac Railroad. He was asked whether he knew of any accident on that road and replied: "Never; but once a middle-aged gentleman "left Pontiac for Detroit and died of old age at Brimington-half way."

"ington—half way."
A wild man, seven feet high, is said to be roaming through the great Mississippi bettom, in the State of Arkansas. Numerous travelers and hunters have asserted that they have seen him, but none have ever been able to get near enough to give particulars concerning this strange being. To CLEAN PAINT, -Smear a piece of flannel with

common whiting, mixed to the consistency of common paste, in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

During the last two years the Virginia Colonization Society has transported to Liberia 316 colored persons. Under the law of 1850, levying a tax upon free negroes, in sid of the Colonization funds, the sum of \$50,000 has accumulated, and, owing to legislative restrictions, remains necessaried.

530 1 24 7 245 Winnebago 20 22 11 775 166 6 121 Woodford 8 400 4 445 166 1532 Total 1292,917 251,470 formed since 1856 from parts of Will and